THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, - - - $12 00
" " " 3 " - - - 7 00
" " " 1 " - - - 3 00
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months, - - 5 00

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864. [No. 4

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

MR. LONG'S GREAT SPEECH IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I speak to-day for the preservation of the Government, and, although for the first time within these walls, I propose to indulge in that freedom of speech and latitude of debate so freely exercised by other gentlemen for the past four months, and which is admissable under the rules in the present condition of the House; but for what I may say and the position I shall occupy upon this floor and before the country, I alone will be responsible, and in the independence of a Representative of the people, I intend to proclaim the deliberate convictions of my judgment in this fearful hour of the country's peril. And now, Mr. Chairman, as we are in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, let us inquire, how stands the Union to-day?

THE INAUGURATION OF THE WAR.

A little over three years ago, the present occupant of the Presidential mansion, at the other end of the avenue, came into this city under cover of night, disguised in a plaid cloak and Scotch cap, lest, as was feared by his friends, he might have received a warmer greeting than would have been agreeable on his way through Baltimore, at the hands of the constituents of the honorable gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Davis). On the 4th of March he was inaugurated, and in his address deprecated civil war, using that ever to-be-memorable language, "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."—Seven States had up to that time seceded from the Union. All believed that war would be averted.—At the conclusion of the address the lamented Douglas, who had closely watched every word as it escaped from the lips of the President, turned to a friend, and with tears in his eyes, "thanked God that after all the election of Abraham Lincoln would not involve the nation in war." A secret meeting of the Governors of a number of States was soon after held in this city. A scheme was devised and a vessel sent out under pretense of furnishing provisions to the troops with Major Anderson in Fort Sumter. On arriving in Charleston harbour the people of that city fired upon the Fort. The telegraph bore the news to this city, and on the first mention to the President, he exclaimed, "I knew they would do it," which to my mind is conclusive that it was intended expressly for that purpose.—Seventy five thousand men were immediately called for, war was inaugurated, twenty days were given the insurgents to lay down their arms; an additional five hundred thousand men were soon called for, hostilities commenced. The rebellion was to be crushed inside of sixty days, more troops were called for, the Union was to be restored with all the rights, equality and dignity of the States unimpaired. No man was permitted to question, for a moment, the right of the Government to coerce the States back into the Union. To doubt or question the speedy suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the Union, was to be denounced as a traitor to the Government and a sympathiser with the South. Thus, sir, sir, was the war inaugurated. The first year passed away; the second came and passed in like manner, so of the third.

HOW STANDS THE WAR?

And now, sir, let me again inquire how stands the Union to-day? The brief period of three short years has produced a fearful change in this free, happy and prosperous Government; so free in its restraints upon personal liberty, and so gentle in its demands upon the resources of the people, that the celebrated Humboldt, after traveling through the country, on his return to Europe, said: "The American people have a Government which you can neither see or feel." So different is it now, and so great is the change, that the inquiry might well be made to day are we not in Constantinople, it St. Petersburg, in Vienna, in Rome, or in Paris? Military Governors and their Provost Marshals override the laws, and the echo of the armed heel rings forth as clearly now in America as in France or in Austria, and the President sits to-day guarded by armed soldiery, stationed at every approach leading to the Executive mansion. *So far from crushing the rebellion in sixty days, three years have already passed away, and from the day the conflict began up to the present hour, the Confederate army have not been forced beyond the sound of their guns from the dome of the capitol in which we are now assembled.*

The City of Washington is to-day, as it has been for three years, guarded by Federal troops in all the forts and fortifications with which it is surrounded to prevent an attack from the enemy, and as an evidence of the despondency of the Administration, and the unsuccessful opening of the Spring campaign of the fourth year in the progress of the war, the *Morning Chronicle* of this city, the President's organ, in an editorial a few mornings since, said: "Charleston has not been taken; Lee maintains a bold front on the Rapidan; the Florida expidition was a failure; the Sherman expidition has not been a success, and the rebels have everywhere shown more vigor than they were supposed to possess."—Although the same paper, and others in support of the Administration, have told the country from time to time during the past winter, that the rebellion was crushed, and slavery was dead; that the Confederate were deserting in whole regiments at a time, coming within our lines, taking the oath, and describing the most horrible suffering and demoralization from want, clothing and ill treatment, yet at the very time the people have been so deceived and misled; from day to day the President *calls for* 500,000 *more troops*; and in a few weeks follows it with an additional call for 200,000 more, *making* 700,000 *since the first of January, and over*, 2,500,000 *since the commencement of the war* 3,500,000 who voted in the so called loyal States at the last Presidential election, when 75,000 militia were to end it in twenty, or at most sixty days.

WHO ARE THE PARTY WHO ENCOURAGE AND ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR—THE "PEACE" MR. LINCOLN PROPOSES TO THE SOUTH.

Mr. Chairman: I have thus made a very brief statement of facts as to the condition of the Union to-day, and for doing which I have no doubt the usual charge of "encouragement for the "rebels," "the prolongation of the war," "the rebels are aided by their friends on the floor," and the like charges will be repeated again by gentlemen on the opposite side of the House; and, as I have heard such charges so repeatedly during the past four months, I say now and here that the real friends of the Confederates—those who give them aid and encouragement, and enable them to carry on the war—are on the opposite side of the House and in the control of the Government. Your confiscation resolution, voted for and passed by the friends of the Administration, by which you propose to thrust your hands into the coffin of the deceased father, and take all he may have left at his death to his widow and innocent and unoffending children is worth more than fifty thousand men to the Confederate army. The order issued by the President to General Saxon, dividing up and *parceling out the State of South Carolina among the negroes* and enterprising Yankees of Massachusetts, gives courage, energy and enthusiasm to the men now in arms in the Confederate States. The order of the President to his military commanders in Louisiana and Arkansas, and the order issued in pursuance thereof by General Banks to the people in Louisiana—in which, by a single dash of his pen, he strikes out of existence the Constitution and organic law of the State, and by virtue of the power vested in him as a Major General, proceeds to call and hold an election, and inaugurate State officers, and set up a State Government—and the legislation consummated and proposed by Congress, and speeches made upon this floor in support of Radicalism, is strengthening the Confederacy and prolonging the war. Herein, sir, is where they find strength; the true friends of the Confederacy in the North are the Radical Abolitionists, and the Radical press goading on the President to issue proclamations and military orders which provide food, raiment, strength and support of the Confederacy.

If Mr. Lincoln had made a gift of millions of greenbacks to Jefferson Davis to be used as bounty money in recruiting the Confederate army, he could not have done better service to the cause of the South than he has done by this silly, absurd and insulting Amnesty Proclamation, and his equally absurd attempt to create State Governments by dictatorial power. He has in effect said to the Southern people: "You shall not return to the Union except under such local governments as I and my military officers dictate," and with the aid of his friends in Congress he is enabled to add, "in the event of your submission and return, your estates shall be confiscated; your property, personal and real, shall be taken from you; your children shall be disinherited and left homeless and penniless to starve, under the scorn and hatred of Northern lunatics; your lands and manor houses shall be parcelled out among our retainers; the negro, (Freedmen) and the adventurer shall sit and rule at your hearth stones, and you—beggars and outcasts—shall be forbidden representation in our national councils, and be shut out forever from offices of trust and honor." Such is the language in which Lincoln and this Congress and the preceding Congress and have spoken, and are speaking to the people of the South—and now, sir, with such a prospect before them, as the sequel of submission, outlawry, disfranchisement, social, moral and political degradation, penury for themselves and their children, decreed as their portion, will they throw down their arms and submit to the terms? Who shall believe that the free proud American blood which courses courses with as quick, pulsation through their veins as our own, will not be spilled to the last drop in resistanee? This is the source, sir, from whence comes encouragement, strength, support and sustenance for the Confederates; herein lies the secret of the unity of their action, the prolongation of the contest and the desperation of the conflict produced, not by anything said, or measures proposed by gentlemen upon this side of the House, or by any measures proposed or policy advocated by the Democratic party, but by the acts of the gentlemen who make the charges, and the President and his military commanders, who issue the proclamation and military orders.

CAN WAR RESTORE THE UNION.

Mr. Chairman, I have deemed it proper thus to advert to the charges of encouragement to the Confederates so repeatedly made upon this floor, and I again recur to the consideration of the Union. Can the Union be restored by war? I answer most unhesitatingly and deliberately, *no, never;* "war *is final, eternal separation.*" My first and highest ground of opposition to its further prosecution is that it is wrong; it is in violation of the Constitution and of the fundamental principles on which the Federal Union was founded. My second objection is that as a policy it is not re-constructive but destructive, and will, if continued, result speedily in the destruction of the Government and the loss of civil liberty to both North and South, and it ought therefore *immediately cease.*

[Here Mr. Long reviews at great length the views and opinions entertained, previous to this war, by some of the greatest statesmen of the country, living and dead, upon the right as well as expediency of coercing any State into submission. It is not necessary to follow him in this part of his speech.—Returning to the subject of the war, he continues:]

WHAT THE WAR HAS TAUGHT.

Three years experience in attempting "by numerical preponderance and military prowess of one section exerted to coerce the other into submission" has convinced me more thoroughly that it is "as self contradictory as it is dangerous"—contradictory because it violates the great principles of free government, which "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and dangerous because, by its exercise, especially when wielded by a weak, vascillating and unscrupulous man; war destroys instead of maintaining the Union, Constitution and organic law; civil liberty and personal security are forced to yield to what is claimed to be a military necessity, and the Government itself, in the brief period of three short years, is to-day verging on the very brink of ruin.

I am well aware, sir, that the cry of disloyalty, want of patriotism and lack of devotion to the Government, which is in every place and at all times raised against those who have the independence to disapprove of any of the acts of Mr. Lincoln, as well as an inordinate desire for Goveanment patronage, from the building of a steamship and a shoddy contract, down to the insignificant position of taking charge of a mutilated and depreciated greenback in the Treasury Building, has changed the opinion of many men, but the fixed principles of free Government as well as the rules of right, reason, justice and truth are unchangeable; and, although it may be unpopular and even at the risk of personal liberty in times like the present, to advocate them, they are nevertheless eternal and immutable.

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES IN THIS WAR.

The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) who stands upon this floor and before the country as an acknowledged leader of the Administration party, has had the honesty and independence, in a speech delivered at an early part of the session, to announce what he holds to be the true position of the Confederate States. He says:

"Some think that these States are still in the Union and entitled to the protection of the Constitution and the laws of the United States."

This idea he at once repudiates, and then boldly affirms that which he holds to be the true doctrine.

"Others hold that having committed treason renounced their allegiance to the Union, discarded the Constitution and laws, organized a distinct and hostile government, and by force of arms have risen from the condition of insergents to the position of an independant power, *de facto*; and having been acknowledged as a belligerant both by foreign nations and our own Government, the Constitution and the Union are abrogated, so far as they are concerned, and that as between the two belligerents they are under the laws of war and the laws of nations alone, and that whichever power conquers may treat vanquished as conquered provinces, and may impose upon them such conditions and laws as it may deem best."

In answer to any objection that may be raised to this position, he says:

"But it is said that this must be considered a contest with rebel individuals only, as States in the Union cannot mak war; that is true so long as they remain in the Union; but they claim to be out of the Union, and the very fact that we have admitted them to be in a state of war, to be belligerents, shows that they are no longer in the Union, and that they are waging war in their corporate name of the Confederate States, and that such major corporation is composed of minor corperations called States, action in their associated character.

"When an insurrection becomes sufficiently formidable to entitle the party to belligerent rights, it places the contending Powers on precisely the same footing as foreign nations at war with each other.

"No one acquainted with the magnitude of this contest can deny to it the character of a civil war. For nearly three years the Confederate States have maintained their declaration of independence by force of arms.

"What, then is the effect of this public war between thes belligerents, these foreign nations? Before this war the parties were bound together by a compact, by a treaty called a 'Constitution.' They acknowledged the validity of municipal laws mutually birding on each. This war has cut asunder all these ligaments abrogated all the obligations."

Now, sir, for once at least I agree with the distinguished gentleman from Pensylvania, that the Confederate States are out of the Union, occupying the position of an independent Power *de facto*; have been acknowledged as a belligerent, both by foreign nations and our own Government; *maintained their declaration of independence for three years*, by force of arms; and that the war has cut asunder all the ligaments and abrogated all the obligations that bound them under the Constitution. So far as I agree with him, and however unwilling we may be to accept such positions as the actual condition of the Confederate States, the history of the past three years, the law of nations, the genius of our government, and a regard for truth, compel me at least to except it, and my judgment to approve it, and if the charge of disloyalty is brought against me for this opinion, I have only to shield myself under the broad mantle of the distinguished leader of the Republican party. At the commencement of the war England and France both declared the Confederate States to be belligerents; the United States has treated with them as such in the exchange of prisoners, and the Administration is to-day, without the honesty of independence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to avow it, doing precisely what he proposes to do under his war of conquest, waged against the Confederate States as a foreign nation. It is not now even pretended that the war is carried on having for its objects the restoration of the Union; "reconstruction," "consolidation," "centralization," "with an entire change in the Constitution," are the terms employed in speaking of the government that is to exist hereafter. To speak of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, is an offence, subjecting an officer in the army to punishment by dismissal from the service, and conclusive evidence of disloyalty in the citizen. If the time ever was when the Union could have been restored by war, which I do not belive, it has long since been dispelled by emancipation, confiscation, amnesty and the like proclamations; military orders annuling State constitutions, setting aside State laws, obliterating State lines and attempting to organize and set up a form or State government in their stead, in which one man out of ten who shall turn Abolitionist, take and subscribe an oath to execute and obey the will of Abraham Lincoln, whatever it may be, shall govern and rule over the remaining nine who refuse to become Abolitionists. These follies of the Administration and others of the like character have, instead of "crushing the rebellion," crushed out whatever Union sentiment may have remained among the Southern people.

WHAT SUBMISSION EXTORTED UNDER FEAR IS WORTH.

It is possible that in district's of country occupied by the army, occasionally a man may be found, who, seeing nothing before him but ignominy and death, his wife and innocent children appealing to him for protection, with all the ties of filial affection, his property to be confiscated, and his family to become outcasts and beggars in the world, that such a man, in order, for the time being, to save himself, save his family and save his property, may take the oath, but the effect of it will be, as it ought to be, like that of Gallileo, who invented the telescope, and who first taught the rotary motion of the earth. That noble old Italian, after many years of labor in the study of science, and when he had advanced to the extreme age of seventy, was summoned before an inquisition, tried, condemned and imprisoned in a dungeon for torching a heresy; subsequently he was brought out and offered liberty on condition of renouncing his heretical doctrine. The effect of beholding the glorious light of the sun and breathing again the pure air of Heaven as contrasted with the loathsome dungeon in which he had been cast, and to which he must return or renounce his belief in the earth's motion, so far overcame his humanity that he consented to comply, and upon his bended knees, with his hands upon the gospels, he objured his belief in the Copernican doctrine. Part of his objeration ran in these terms: "With a sincere heart and unfeigned faith, I abjure, curse and detest the said errours and heresies, (viz: that the earth moves, &c.) I swear that I will never in future say or assert anything verbally or in writing, which may give rise to a similar suspicion against me." Rising from his knees with his eyes still fixed on the earth, he whispered to a friend, "*E pur si mouve*," "It moves for all that." So it will be with the man who is forced to take the oath to save himself, his family and his property. He may take it, but in his heart he will detest and despise the authority that requires it. Will such a man be devoted to or make a good citizen of the government in which he lives? The history of Poland, of Hungary, of Ireland and of Italy furnishes an answer to the question. If imperial governments are not able to hold in submissive obedience small portions of a vast empire, once in revolt, how much less a government having for its basis the consent of the governed.

THE CRY OF "SUBJUGATION"—WHAT ARE THE TEACHINGS OF EXPERIENCE

But "subjugation" is the watchword. Liberty and freedom for the slave and subjugation and extermination for the master is the popular cry. Meet them, fight them, crush them, says the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Green Clay Smith,) Sr., that is easily said upon this floor, and is popular with those who from day to day, fill the gallery of this house, but even the gentleman from Kentucky as well as a number of other military gentlemen, were quite willing to forego the pleasure of the performance and exchange their commissions as generals in the field for a certificate entitling them to a seat upon this floor; and were I to judge by the willingness with which it was done, and the tenacity with which they hold on to it, and the efforts some of them are making to return here again, instead of the war spirit they breathe within these walls I should strongly suspect them being in sympathy with the peace party.

Mr. Chairman, I am no military man, and therefore incompetent to give advice or advance an opinion in military affairs, but I have been often forcibly struck by a remark of Marshal Ney, in reply to Napoleon, as related by Headley in his "Napoleon and his Marshals:" "One day, at Madrid, Napoleon entered the room where Ney and several officers were standing, and said in great glee, everything goes on well; Romana will be reduced in a fortnight; the English are defeated and will be unable to advance; in three months the war will be finished." The officers to whom this was addressed made no reply, but Ney, shaking his head, with characteristic bluntness, said: "Sire, this war has lasted long, already, and our affairs are not improved. The people are obstinate; even their women and children fight; they massacre our men in detail. To-day we cut the enemy in pieces, to-morrow we have to oppose another twice as numerous. *It is not an army we have to fight, it is a whole nation. I see no end to this business!*"—"Bonaparte followed his own inclinations, and was eventually defeated."

Mr. Chairman, is there not instruction in the blunt yet forcible reply of the old French Marshal to his superior officer for us? Have we not had, from time to time, the predictions of Napoleon during the past three years, but without a Marshal Ney to say, "I see no end to this business."

WHAT THE NORTH HAS GAINED BY THIS WAR.

We have made, Mr. Chairman, by this war eight millions of bitter enemies upon the American Continent. While time shall last the recollections of this bloody strife will never fade from the memories of the people North and South, but will be handed down to the latest generation. The words Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysbury, Murfreesborough, Richmond, Vicksburg and Fort Donelson are words of division and disunion, and will serve to bring up emotions of eternal hate. If it were true, as was alleged by a distingued Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Wade,) in a speech in Portland in 1855, "that he believed that no two nations on the earth hated each other as much as the North and South," how much more true is the remark now after they have been arrayed in such bloody contests. It is the object of the sword to cut and cleave asunder, but never to unite. What union is there between Russia and Poland, between Austria and Hungary, between England and Catholic Ireland where the sword and the bayonet for centuries have been employed? Instead of conferring national strength, they are sources of weakness to countries that hold them in subjection, and which would this day be stronger without them than with them.

Mr. Chairman, these lessons of history are full of warning and example. Much better would it have been for us in the beginning—much better would it be now—to consent to a division of our magnificent empire and cultivate amicable relations with our estranged brethren, than to seek to hold them to us by the power of the sword.

THE UNION FOREVER LOST.

But, to return, Mr. Chairman. As will be judged perhaps, by the tenor of these remarks, I am reluctantly and despondingly forced to the conclusion that the Union is lost never to be restored. I regard all dreams of the restoration of the Union, which was the pride of my life and to restore which even now, I would pour out my heart's blood, as worse than idle. I see neither North or South any sentiment on which it es possible to build a Union—those elements of union which Mr. Adams described have, by the process of time, been destroyed. Worse; yes, worse than that Mr. Chairman, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that in attempting to preserve our jurisdiction over the Southern States we have lost our constitutional form of government over the Northern. What has been predicted by our wisest and most eminent statesmen has come to pass; in grasping at the shadow we have lost substance; in striving to retain the casket of liberty in which our jewels were confined, we have lost those precious monuments of freedom. Our Government, as all know, is not anything what it was three years ago; there is not one single vestige of the Constitution remaining; every clause and every letter of it has been violated, and I have no idea myself that it will ever again be respected. Revolutions never go backward to the point at which they started. There has always been a large party in this country favorable to a strong or monarchial government, and they have now all the elements upon which to establish one. They have a vast army, an immense debt, and an irresponsible Executive. Ambitious to retain power, he is a candidate for re election, and as Commander-in-chief, it is charged (whether true or false, I shall not undertake to decide, that he has already used the army in the Florida expidition to advance his chances of success.) One of the Generals he has decapitated, (General Fremont) has entered the field to dispute his claim to a continuance in power, and if the *Chronicle* of this city, the President's organ, is correct in its construction of the sugges tions of the New York *Herald* speaking of Lieutenant General Grant, the question is already mooted whether he, in certain contingencies, at the head of the army would not be justified in assuming the reins of government.

The very idea upon which this war is founded—coercion of States, leads to despotism; to preserve a republican form of Government under any constitution, under the prevalence of the doctrines now in vogue, is clearly impossible. These convictions of the complete overthrow of our Government are as unwelcome and unpleasant to me as they are to any member of this House. Would to God the facts were such I could cherish other convictions. I may be denounced as disloyal and unpatriotic for entertaining them, but it will only be by shallow fools and arrant knaves who do not know or will not admit the difference between recognizing a fact and creating its existence. A man may not desire to die, but nevertheless his belief will not altar the fact of his mortality. I shall not in these remarks revive the unpleasant and acrimonious controversy of who is responsible for the death and destruction of our Republic. I do not see that any such discussion now would be productive of good. I entertain clear and strong convictions upon that point, convictions that I have no doubt will be shared in by the impartial historian of the future. For the present I am willing to let the past with all its recollections rest, provided we can snatch from the common ruin some of our old relics of freedom. I do not share in the belief entertained by many of my political friends on this floor and elsewhere, that any peace is attainable upon the basis of Union and reconstruction. If the Democratic party were in power to-day I have no idea, and honesty compels me to declare it, that they could restore the Union over thirty-four States. My mind has undergone an entire change upon that subject.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVES.

I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former.

Mr. Chairmen: I take little or no interest in the discussion of the question which many of my political friends would make an issue as to how this war shall be prosecuted, its manner and object. I regard that as worse than trifling with the great question. I do not believe there can be any prosecution of the war against a sovereign State under the Constitution, and I do not believe that a war so carried on can be prosecuted so as to render it proper, justifiable or expedient. An unconstitutional war can only be carried on in an unconstitutional manner, and to prosecute it further under the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) as a war waged against the Confederate States as an independent nation, for the purpose of conquest and subjugation, as he proposes, and the Administration is in truth and in fact doing, I am equally opposed.

I will say further, Mr. Chairman, that if this war is to be still further prosecuted, I prefer that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management, as I do not wish the party with which I am connected to be in any degree responsible for its results, which cannot be otherwise than disastrous and suicidal—let the responsibility remain where it is until we can have a change of policy instead of men, if such a thing is possible.—Nothing could be more fatal for the Democratic party than to seek to come into power pledged to a continuance of a war policy—such a policy would be a libel upon its creed in the past and the ideas that lie at the basis of all free governments, and would lead to its complete demoralization and ruin.

I believe the masses of the Democratic party are for peace, that they would be placed in a false position if they should nominate a war candidate for the Presidency and seek to make the issue upon the narrow basis of how the war should be prosecuted. For my own part, as I have already indicated, I fear that our old government cannot be preserved even under the best auspices, and under any policy that may now be adopted; yet I desire to see the Democratic party, with which I have always been connected, preserve its consistency and republican character unshaken.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major E I A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Z bulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake; Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordinance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas Waite, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3d Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merriman Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Intellectual Improvements.—His Excellency Gov Vance, President. *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward. Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A Johnson, Wm Beavers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

MINERS WANTED.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to
W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.
Stock and Money Brokers.
RALEIGH, N. C

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE
DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 26, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Conservatism.

In politics we have ever been conservative in our views; we are conservative now, and expect to remain so. The object and office of conservatism, as we understand it, is to *conserve*, or preserve, the principles upon which the Confederate States' government was founded—the same principles of which the constitution and government of the United States were predicated. President Davis, in his inaugural address at Montgomery, said:

"We have changed our constituent parts; but the system of our government, the Constitution founded by our fathers, is that of the Confederate States. In their exposition of it, we have a light which reveals its true meaning."

It is not our purpose to inquire now whether the President has lost sight of the true principles of our government. But we will mention some of the principles we desire to *conserve*, and which are guaranteed to us by the constitution:

1. A strict subordination of the military to the civil authorities. 2. To preserve the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. 3. Freedom of speech and of the press. 4. Responsibility of the representative to his constituents. 5. The rights of the States and the enforcement of a proper respect for their executive, legislative, and judicial authorities.

The object of Conservatism is to preserve these principles and perpetuate them to posterity. It is not essential, in furtherance of the great cause in which we are engaged, that any of these principles should be sacrificed or abandoned. On the contrary, we regard their preservation as all important at this time.

If there are those in our midst, who are for the "Constitution, as it is, and the Union, as it was," whatever may be their professions in point of political classification, they do not belong to the Conservative party of North Carolina. Such men may be *with* us, but they are not *of* us.—They are Lincolnites at heart and the sooner they go North the better for themselves and the State. But we honestly believe there are very few such in the State. Indeed, we do not see how a man entertaining such a sentiment can remain in the South, unless his object is to be a traitor and a spy. "The Constitution, as it is," is well enough, for, as we have shown, the *spirit* of the system of government formed by our fathers constitutes the principles we are contending for. But "the Union, as it was," means re construction, the idea of which is not to be tolerated for one moment. A desire to return to the old Union forms no part of the creed of the Conservative party of North Carolina. Every true patriot and true conservative in the State scorns the very suggestion of the idea.

Mr. Long's Great Speech in the Yankee Congress.—We publish to-day the material portions of the late bold and manly speech of Mr. Long, a representative of the State of Ohio in the Yankee Congress. It is the boldest and in several respects the most remarkable speech that has been delivered in Yankeedom since the commencement of the war. Let it be read carefully and the question will naturally suggest itself—how can any sane man tolerate the idea of reconstructing the old government? Let no one fail to read the speech.

Gov. Vance at Fayetteville.—We have seen a synopsis of Gov. Vance's speech at Fayetteville, reported in the *Carolinian*, which we may publish if we are able to obtain a more complete report of it. We understand the speech made a deep impression on those who were so fortunate to hear it, and that everybody is for Vance in old Cumberland.

☞ Everything is in a state of confusion in our establishment, and it will take several days to straighten matters and reduce them to anything like order. By the commencement of next week we hope to be able to consolidate our business now scattered about, into the same building. Our friends, we feel sure, will overlook the short comings necessarily incident to commencing a Daily journal in these disjointed times.

☞ We trust we shall be able, in a day or so, to present our readers with the telegraphic news furnished the associated press. We are negotiating in this behalf and should have succeeded before now, but for the difficulty of communicating with the proper authorities.

Impressments.—The attention of Home Guard Officers and all others concerned is directed to General Orders No. 12, from the Adjutant General's Office, published in this number of our paper.

☞ We learn that 2,200 Yankee prisoners, captured at Plymouth, were to pass through Goldsboro', yesterday *en route* for Americus, Ga.

Gen. Evans was thrown from a buggy, in Charleston, some days ago and his skull badly injured. His physicians fear he will not recover.

Civil Liberty.

The great end sought to be accomplished by our patriot ancesters in the first revolution was the preservation of the liberty of the citizen, and to found and establish a new government based upon this idea. The Constitution of the United States was the embodiment of this grand central idea, and up to the time of the disruption of the old government, civil liberty, although at times seriously menaced, was maintained as well in the States as by the general government. The constitution of the Confederate States and that of the United States being essentially the same, in spirit and intent, so far as pertains to civil rights, it is as much our duty *now* in the Confederate States to watch, with jealous eye, all attempts at encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the citizen, as it was at any time in the old government before the disruption, when any material deviations from the old landmarks would have been promptly resisted and the evil speedily remidied.

We should not only look *for* civil liberty, together with independence, as the end of the terrible conflict in which we are now engaged, but we should look *to it*, with watchful jealousy, as a *means* to that end. As a better reason for this conclusion than any we can give, we adopt the language of Mr. Vice President Stephens in his great speech, the conclusion of which we published in our issue of yesterday:

"I warn you against that most insidious enemy which approaches with her syren song—"Independence first and liberty afterwards." It is a false delusion. Liberty is the animating spirit, the soul of our system of government, and like the soul of man, when once lost, it is lost forever. There is for it no redemption except through blood. Never for a moment permit yourselves to look upon liberty, that constitutional liberty which you inherited as a birthright, as subordinate to independence. The one was resorted to to save the other. Let them ever be held and cherished as objects co-ordinate, co-existent, co-equal, co-eval and forever inseparable. Let them stand together "through weal and through woe," and, if such be our fate, let them and us all go down together in a common ruin. Without liberty I would not turn upon my heel for independence. I scorn all independence which does not secure liberty. I warn you also against another fatal delusion, commonly dressed up in the fascinating language of "If we are to have a master, who would not prefer to have a Southern one to a Northern one?" Use no such language. Countenance none such. Evil communications are as corrupting in politics as in morals.

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated, needs but to be seen.
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

I would not turn upon my heel to choose between masters. I was not born to have a master from either the North or South. I shall never choose between candidates for that office; shall never degrade the right of suffrage by such an election. I have no wish or desire to live after the degradation of my country, and have no intention to survive its liberties, if life be the necessary sacrifice of their maintenance to the utmost of my ability, to the bitter end. As for myself, give me liberty as secured in the Constitution with all its guaranties, among which is the sovereignty of Georgia, or give me death. This is my motto, while living, and I want no better epitaph, when I am dead."

This tribute to civil liberty is worthy the great man that gave utterance to it. We commend it to our readers as a memento of one of the greatest and best and purest men of this revolutionary era; and we say to them, as Mr. Stephens said to his hearers at Milledgeville, Ga. let it be "engraven on your hearts and your memories."

How the Freedmen are Treated.—The following communication from Portsmouth, Virginia, to the New-York *Tribune*, is but a sample of the manner the negroes of the South are treated by their new masters:

Permit me to ask you how much the colored men hereabout have been benefitted thus far by the change from servitude to freedom? In the old times I remember they were clothed, housed and fed, indifferently perhaps, but somehow; and to "cheat a nigger" was esteemed the meanest of all meanness.—Now here are men—true, loyal, honest, hard working men—contracted with under every appearance of good faith. Government employees, who have arrears due them for nine months, faithful labor, seeing their wives and children ragged and helpless upon the street. Colored men employed in the government hospital have not been paid since last June. The Medical Director will not permit their names to be entered upon the pay rolls, claiming that they come under the charge of the Superintendent of Negro affairs. The Superintendent of Negro Affairs declares they belong to the Quartermaster's list. The quartermaster asserts he has nothing to do with it. So, poor shuttlecocks, they are pushed from pillar to post and sent the rounds. Meantime new promises are being made them. They are assured they will most likely lose this debt there being some irregularity—an irregularity the negro brain can no more comprehend than they explain; but they are to commence the year right. All the kinks are straightened, and in future they to be regularly paid. What is the meaning of that word right, when the white man makes a compact with the simple black man? Sunny South.

The Gold Excitement.—Fifty-three thousand dollars of American gold sold Saturday at prices ranging from $1 73 to 1 73½. The *Herald* says:

The past week has been one of extraordinary excitement in financial circles. Gold fluctuated between 171 and 189, at times, rendering the speculators almost wild, and a panic seized the stock market and nearly broke down every share in the list, the decline ranging between 5 and 20 per cent. These circumstances added to the extraordinary visit of Secretary Chase to this city, the suspension of the gold certificates, the announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that the currency was being contracted, the bill in the United States Senate in relation to the traffic in coin, and the Government tax bill, which has been reported in the House of Representatives, all tended to make up a most extraordinary week of important incidents, effecting commercial and financial classes. It is to be hoped that a few days of quiet will be allowed to succeed, and that monetary matters may be permitted to resume their former positions. The time for the great closing crisis has not yet arrived, and until it does, it behooves us to be as calm as possible and prepare our nerves for the crash that these small events merely foreshadow!

Walking.—On the utility of bodily exercise as preservative of health a writer in a London periodical lays it down as positive that "walking is the most perfect exercise for the human body; every artery, from the heart to the extremities, propels the blood quicker and more equally in walking than any other exercise. The blood is drawn from the head and upper parts, where it is most slow and languid, and is circulated with rapidity to every part."

The Emperor Napoleon said to the Archduke Maximilian, "You are going to a country that is one lump of silver." Their eyes mutually glistened, and they parted.

The London *Daily News* says that Heenan is slowly recovering. Mace has now challenged him for twenty-five hundred dollars.

FROM NORFOLK.

Rev. Geo. D. Armstrong, D. D.—We have already announced in the columns of the *Express*, that the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, has been sentenced to imprisonment at Hatteras, by Beast Butler, for *disloyalty*. Through the courtesy of Mrs. J Parker Jordan, who is now in this city at Jarratt's Hotel, we have been placed in possession of a copy of "*The New Regime*," of March 29, a Lincoln sheet published at Norfolk. From this sheet we extract the following copy of what purports to be an "examination of the Rev. George D. Armstrong, by Major General Benjamin F. Butler, at Fortress Monroe:"

General.—I have read a report, Mr. Armstrong, of an examination of yourself, by one of my Aid-de-camps, in regard to the question of your loyalty. Now I need not say to a man as experienced as yourself, that taking the oath of allegiance is only a manifestation of loyalty—that as a man might join your church and still be a very bad man after so doing; so a man may take the oath of allegiance and still be a disloyal man.

Rev. Mr. A.—If you will allow me to make a statement to you I will do so, or I will answer such questions as you please.

General.—Make your own statement, sir.

Mr. A—The view with which I took the oath was this: I believe the Military Commander has a right to demand of the citizens at any time that they shall take a parole. I regard Norfolk as for the present a conquered city; indeed, I have had no idea that the Confederates would again take it, and that if it ever again did become a part of Virginia, it would be by treaty at the end of the war. I wished, in accordance with the scriptural injunctions, to "obey the powers that be," and I believe the United States to be "the powers that be." I took the oath with the intention of keeping it so far as my actions were concerned. *My feelings, of course I cannot control.* My words and actions I can.

General—That brings me, sir, to a matter to which I wish to call your careful attention. Your unrevealed thoughts I can only get by asking questions. Now, sir, I want to ask you a few questions.

Did you in any way advise, consult with, or give any information to Mrs. McIntosh in relation to selling any property in Norfolk?

Mr. A—Not that I recollect.

General—Let me try and quicken your recollection a little. You know her?

Mr. A—Yes, sir.

General.—She is a sister of Captain McIntosh of the so called Confederate States Navy.

Mr. A.—His wife; she is a member of my church. She was about selling her property.

General.—Wait one moment. Don't you remember whether you advised her about selling it in any way.

Mr. A.—I talked with her. I don't recollect what I said. I believe there was a conversation about her property and removing to Boltimore,—no, not about her selling her property. She told me as her pastor, that she was going to remove to Baltimore.

General.—Did you then, and there say to her, that she had better not remove or sell her property, because the Confederates would soon have the city of Norfolk, and her property would then be worth more, or words to that effect? Answer me that question, now, without mental reversion or equivocation.

Mr. A.—No sir. I urged her not to go away from Norfolk, on account of her church.

General.—Did you say anything like it?

Mr. A.—No, sir.

General.—Did you say anything as to the time when you thought the Confederates would have Norfolk?

Mr. A.—No, sir.

General.—Anything of the sort?

Mr. A.—No, sir.

General.—You pray for the authorities?

Mr. A.—I pray for the authorities over us; and I publicly explained to my congregation, that in so doing, we were praying for the President of the United States.

General.—Do your people so underetand it?

Mr. A.—They do. I have publicly explained it.

General,—Have you, since taking the oath of allegiance, or at any other time, checked one of the members of your congregation when he was praying for the President?

Mr. A.—Have I checked them?

General.—Chided them in any way or form of words!

Mr A.—Not that I recollect.

General,—I beg your pardon, sir: it is not a matter of recollection. It is a thing you cannot forget.

Mr. A.—No, sir.

General.—Did not one of the members of your congregation pray for the President of the United States, and did not you say that it had better not be done; that there were two parties to please here?

Mr. A.—Never, sir.

General.—Nothing of the sort?

Mr. A.—Nothing of the sort.

General,—I perceive that in your former examination you declined answering this question: "Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to day?"

Mr. A.—I do not decline to answer now. If I were to put my own interpretation upon it, I should say I am; but I don't know, sir.

General.—Well, sir, perhaps I can teach you. Now, sir, what is the name of that gentleman who had taken the oath, and while coming out of the Custom House with you, made the remark that he "would like to spit upon the Northern Yankees."

Mr. A.—Mr. Chas. Reid. I declined to answer on my former examination because I had not his consent to tell, sir; but since that I have seen him, and he has given me his consent to mention his name.

General—Where is Mr. Reid?

Mr. A.—He is in Norfolk.

General—(To an Aide.) Telegraph to Col. Whelden, (Pro. Marshal, Norfolk,) to arrest Mr. Chas. Reid and send him here. He lives on main street.

General—He stated that, as he came out from taking the oath?

Mr. A.—Yes Sir.

General—With the oath fresh on his lips and the words hardly dry in his mouth he said he "wanted to spit in the face of the Northern Yankees?"

Mr. A.—Well General, *he took it with the same view as I did.*

General—I agree to that sir.

Mr. A.—I meant to say—

General—Stop, sir, I don't like to be insulted.—You said, sir, that that infernal Secessionist wanted to spit in the faces of loyal men of this Union, and that you took the oath with the same view as he did, or rather he took it with the same view that you did—it makes no difference which. I agree, sir, that you did. I have treated you, sir, during this interview, with propriety and courtesy up to this moment, and yet you, sir; here tell me, in order to clear this vile wretch who shall be punished as he deserves, that *you took the oath to my Government with the same view that he did.*

Mr. A.—Well, sir, it was a mortifying fact to confess that we were a conquered people; and it was the irritation growing out of the fact.

General—*You have not helped it, sir.* You had not better go on in that direction any further, sir, for your own sake. Now, sir, while you did preach a very virulent sermon upon "The Victory of Manassas," at the recommendation of the Confederate Congress, have you ever since preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause? or one that would be likely to please the loyal, and displease the disloyal?

Mr. A.—No Sir, I never have.

General—You have said you "do not think this a wicked rebellion." Do you still hold to that opinion?

Mr. A.—Yes, sir.

General—You have not opened your church upon any of the days recommended by the authorities. I want a more explicit answer, sir, than you have given previously. You know whether you have or not. How is it?

Mr. A.—I should have to answer, sir, that I did. There were prayer meetings held in the church.—No addresses were made. There was a prayer for peace.

General—You said you "would not willingly open your church to any recognized minister of the Gospel from such denominations as before the war you would have exchanged with," did you know he would pray for the Union, and against the rebels?

Mr. A.—Yes sir.

General—You said you looked upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right because he interfered with the peace of the country.

Mr. A.—Yes sir.

General—Very good sir. Now then would you look upon the hanging of the prominent rebels, Jefferson Davis for instance, as just and right. You know the rebels have interfered with the peace of the country, and have caused rivers of blood to flow where John Brown only caused pints. What do you say to that?

Mr. A—I would not, sir.

General—Are your sympathies with the Union or the Confederate cause?

Mr. A—With the Confederates.

General—I don't see, sir, what good the oath has been to you.

Mr. A.—I thought the oath was an oath of amnesty.

General—You took the oath, sir, for the purpose of having the United States protect you while you should, by your conduct and your life, aid and comfort the Rebels. It is an oath of amnesty to those who take it in truth, and come back repentant to the United States. You are a Presbyterian. A man comes to you; you are about to take him into communion. You say to him, "You have heretofore been a wicked man." He says, "Yes, sir." You ask him if he has experienced a change of heart?—He says, "No, sir." You ask, "Are your sympathies with us or the devil?" He says, "the devil?" You ask, "which would you like to have prevail in his world, God or the devil?" He says, "the devil." You ask, "where are your friends?" He says, "with the devil." Then you ask him, "do you think you can join the church with your present feelings?" He replies, "I think I can, to get the bread and wine at the altar." Think of it, sir, anywhere else, and as a man of Christian profession, saying nothing of Christian practice. I call upon you to think of it. Sworn to be loyal and true to the United States, here you are with your sympathies against them. You, sir, are a perjured man in the sight of God. It is an oath of amnesty to those who truly repent precisely as Christ shed his blood for those who repent, but not for those who would crucify him afresh. For you, sir, it was an oath of amnesty. I should be just as wrong in receiving you, sir, as a loyal man, as you would in receiving such a man as I have described, into your church. (To an Aide) Make an order that this man be committed to the Guard House, in close confinement, there to remain until he can be consigned to Fort Hatteras, there to be kept in solitary confinement until further orders; and send a copy of this examination to the officer in command there.

Departure of Dr. Armstrong for Hatteras.

In a subsequent number of *The New Regime*, we find the following:

The Rev. James D. Armstrong, of this city, who after taking the oath of allegiance, had given utterance to disloyal sentiments, yesterday sailed for Fort Hatteras, where he is to be confined for some time.

Charles Reid, of this city, has been ordered outside our lines for a like offending, and will go up the James River in the next flag of truce boat.

London theives have taken to dropping vitrol into ladies pockets. A hole is soon burned and the thief finds the purse in the street.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY insures healthy white persons, from 14 to 60 years of age, for 1 year for 7 years and for life. Also healthy slaves from 10 to 50 years of age for 1 or 5 years.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, President.
H. W. HUSTED, Attorney.
W. H. JONES, Treasurer.

All desired information given by Agents in the towns and villages of the State, and by

R. H. BATTLE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1859. 15—1

Quartermaster's Department,

Raleigh, April 19, 1864

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

April 20—1d&wtf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

All the papers in the State will please copy three times and forward bills to this office.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, April 14, 1864.

General Orders, No. 12.

1. The following General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned:

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
Richmond, Va., March 7, 1864.

General Orders, No. 30.

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "Impressments" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

An act to amend "an act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eight en hundred sixty-three, and to repeal an act amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army and Navy, or for other public use, under said act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second and third sections of the above recited act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

Sec. 2 Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisment is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisment, and make payment accordingly; but if he shall believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reason of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said act to which this is an amendment, for their decision, whose judgement shall be final; and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal as herein provided.

Sec. 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impressed, at the time and place of impressment; and when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impressment.

Sec. 4. That said commissioners shall be sworn faithfully to discharge all their duties under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 5. That the tenth section of the act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted instead thereof: "No slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the order of the General commanding the department in which said farm or plantation is situated."

Sec. 6. That the act amendatory of the above recited act, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of the first section of said act as requires an affidavid to be made by the owner, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised, or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That no impressment shall be made under this act or the act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the government.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the local appraisers, under the seventh section of the act to which this is amendatory.

Approved, February 16, 1864.

I. Impressments according to this act, and the act to which, this is an amendment, may be made for necessary supplies for the Confederate armies in the field, and for their accumulation in magazines and at posts and depots, and to carry on the various operations of the Military Bureaux connected with the War Department, whenever the same cannot be obtained by contract.

II. They may be made under orders from the Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, and by commanders of detached parties when a necessity arises therefor. These orders may be executed by appropriate officers of the staff belonging to the army. The Chiefs of the various Bureaux shall designate the officers and persons who shall be competent to make impressments under the authority conferred upon them.

III. Before any impressment shall be made, the impressing officer or his agent will make an offer to the owner, his bailee or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price he is willing to pay, and the mode of payment, and stating that, upon a refusal to accept the same, an appraisement will be made according to the acts of Congress for the regulations of impressments. This notice will be considered as binding the property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale and transfer of the same to the impressing officer. The property will remain in the custody of the owner and at his risk during the pending of these proceedings, unless a delivery of the same be thereupon made to the impressing officer, with his consent. In case of a change of possession under these circumstances, the Confederate States will be regarded as the owner, and the property held for its use and at its risk.

IV. In all cases in which the offer of an impressing officer is refused, he will proceed to adjust the price according to the first section of the act above recited, that is, by the judgement of two loyal and disinterested persons of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made—one to be selected by the owner, his bailee or agent, and one by the impressing officer. In the event of their disagreement, these two will select an umpire of like qualification. The persons thus selected will proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof be required. If the impressing officer believes that the appraisement is fair and just, he will endorse his approal, and pay for the property; and the right in the object impressed will become the property of the Confederate States. But if he does not approve of the appraisement he will decline to approve it and endorse the reasons for his refusal on the certificate forthwith report the case to the commissioners appointed under the 5th section of the act, to which the act above recited is an amendment, and in the meantime the property will be taken and a receipt describing the property and proceedings for the adjustment of the price and the appeal, given to the owner. The impressing officer will immediately report the case to the appraisers, with a statement of the quality and condition of the property and his opinion upon the subject.

V. No officer or agent will impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

If any question arise as to the fact whether the supplies are necessary, or whether there be a surplus, it will be determined by appraisers mutually selected according to the proceeding section, and in this case the decision of the appraisers will be binding on the officer, who will not be allowed an appeal therefrom.

VI. These regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations contained in General Orders, No. 37 and 161, series of 1863.

By order of

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The foregoing regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations embraced in the 1st paragraph of General Orders No. 9.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant Gen'l.

The papers that have not yet published General Orders No. 9, will please do so, substituting the 1st paragraph of the foregoing for the 1st paragraph of said General Orders.

Raleigh, April 21th, 1864. 4—d2t.

All papers of the State publish once and send bills to Adjutant General's office.

AUCTION SALES!

M. Gronly, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE
OF

Imported Goods,

CARGOES STEAMSHIPS PET AND LUCY,

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 9 o'clock, A. M, I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel,
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases Black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 Cases Flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Bone Buttons
fancy 2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
3 cases Regatta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 dase Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hood Spirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Jassimere
1 case Spool Cotton

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

5 cases Stationary
Letter Paper, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34.
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests, and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies,
22 bbls Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candles
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackeral
10 half barrels Mackerel
35 kits do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
8 cases Spices

HARDWARE, &c.

38 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
44 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Shoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks White Oil
1 cask Coal Tar

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
30 drums Balsam Copalbo
29 barrels Allum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Sada Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile Soap, 350 lbs.
8 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extra Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Salt petre
4 cases Tart. Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Med.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c.

3 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
56 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brandy
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th, 1864. 4—dtf.